



STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*W. W. W. W.*



# REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1943.

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STANLEY :  
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1944.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
for the year 1943.  
(STANLEY and TANFIELD SECTIONS).

STANLEY,  
March, 1944.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,  
I beg to present to your Council my report on the Stanley and Tanfield Sections of the Stanley Urban District for the year 1943.  
I shall first submit the figures for the whole of your area, and afterwards deal separately with those two sections for which I am responsible.

WHOLE DISTRICT. STATISTICS.

Area (acres) ... ..	12,658
Population (Estimated mid-1943) ... ..	44,950
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	12,180
Rateable Value ... ..	£183,619
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£666
LIVE BIRTHS—	Males. Females. Total
Legitimate ... ..	405 397 802
Illegitimate ... ..	23 19 42
	428 416 844
BIRTH RATE : 18.77.	
STILL-BIRTHS—	
Legitimate ... ..	21 13 34
Illegitimate ... ..	1 2 3
	22 15 37
RATE (per 1000 total births) 42	
DEATHS ... ..	317 254 571

DEATH-RATE : 12.70	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	
	Deaths. Rate per 1000 Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1 1.13
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	4 4.54
	5 5.67

Death-rate of Infants under 1 Year of Age.	
All infants (per 1000 live births) ... ..	65
Legitimate infants (per 1000 legitimate live births) ... ..	66
Illegitimate ( „ „ illegitimate „ „ ) ... ..	48
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	84
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	6

The following Table compares the **Various Rates** for the Stanley Urban District with those for the County of Durham, per 1000 population :—

	County.	Stanley.
Birth-rate ... ..	18.5	18.77
Death-rate ... ..	12.4	12.7
Zymotic Death-rate ... ..	0.28	0.31
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	Nil.
Diphtheria ... ..	0.10	0.09
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.001	Nil.
Measles ... ..	0.04	0.02
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.04	0.06
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	0.10	0.13
„ (over 2 years) ... ..	0.02	Nil.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0.60	0.49
Non-Pulmonary „ ... ..	0.10	0.17
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ... ..	0.87	1.60
Influenza ... ..	0.28	0.42
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) ... ..	61	65
Maternal Mortality Rate ( „ total births) ... ..	3.69	5.67



**Birth-rate, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality** during the year 1943, for  
England and Wales, and the Stanley District

	England & Wales.	Stanley.
BIRTH-RATE ... ..	16.5	18.77
DEATH-RATES :—		
All Causes ... ..	12.1	12.7
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.00	Nil.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.00	Nil.
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria ... ..	0.03	0.09
Influenza ... ..	0.37	0.42
Smallpox ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
Measles ... ..	0.02	0.02
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	0.15	0.13
Under 1 year (per 1000 live Births) ... ..	49	65
Maternal Mortality (per 1000 Total Births) ... ..	2.29	5.67

The next Table gives the **Causes of Death** of Male and Female Residents  
for the year 1943.

	Males.	Females.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	1	2
Diphtheria .....	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	7	15
Non-Pulmonary „ .....	5	3
Syphilis .....	—	1
Influenza ... ..	9	10
Measles ... ..	1	—
Cancer ... ..	47	37
Diabetes ... ..	—	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	26	24
Heart Disease ... ..	89	59
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	9	11
Bronchitis ... ..	22	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	17	16
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	4	3
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum ... ..	3	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years).... ..	3	3
Appendicitis ... ..	1	—
Other Digestive Disorders .....	5	6
Nephritis ... ..	3	6
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	1
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	—	4
Premature Birth ... ..	4	5
Congenital Malformation etc. ....	8	4
Suicide ... ..	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	2	—
Other Violent Causes ... ..	12	3
All Other Causes ... ..	34	26
	<hr/> 317 <hr/>	<hr/> 254 <hr/>

### IMMUNISATION.

In the Stanley and Tanfield sections of your area I estimate the child population (1 to 15 years) to be 7,500. At the end of 1943, 5,601 children had been immunised—1,471, 1 to 5 years, and 4,130, 5 to 15 years. This represents 74.7% of the child population, compared with 69% at the end of 1942, and 53% at the end of 1941.

During the past year there were 39 Diphtheria notifications under 15 years, and of these 14 proved to be negative. There were therefore 25 true Diphtheria cases of children, and of these 1 had been immunised. 4 deaths occurred, and none of these children had been protected.

With the figure of 39 children notified in 1943, I again append the cases of similar age notified in the 6 years preceding the introduction of immunisation in the two sections:—

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<hr/> 170	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 164

## WATER.

I had no complaints last year about the water supply either with regard to quantity or quality. The supply is laid on to practically every house.

## SEWERAGE.

There has been no change during the year. Only maintenance work has been carried out.

## SCHOOLS.

It was not necessary to close any of the schools on account of infectious diseases.

# STANLEY SECTION.

The demand for coal exceeds the supply so the main industry of the district was kept busy. This fact is shown by the amount spent on able-bodied relief by the Public Assistance Committee, in which there is again a reduction. The cost in 1937 was £2,429, in 1938 £728, in 1939 £648, in 1940 £548, in 1941 £296, in 1942 £102, and last year £61.

The total payments were : Ordinary Relief £15,045 ; Able-bodied Relief £61—in all £15,106.

The figures for the past 10 years are given for comparison :—

1943	.....	.....	.....	£15,106 (increased population)
1942	....	.....	.....	£18,560 (    ..        ,        )
1941	.....	.....	.....	£23,285 (    ..        ,        )
1940	.....	.....	.....	£37,134 (    ..        ,        )
1939	.....	.....	.....	£43,960 (    ..        ,        )
1938	.....	.....	.....	£42,922 (    ..        ,        )
1937	.....	.....	.....	£41,781 (    ..        ,        for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the year)
1936	.....	.....	.....	£41,131
1935	.....	.....	.....	£38,460
1934	.....	.....	.....	£36,508

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The following is a short summary of the excellent work done by the Stanley and District Nursing Association during the past year :—

			Cases Attended.	Visits paid.
Medical	.....	.....	154	3,378
Surgical	.....	.....	149	3,627
Maternity	.....	.....	38	1,197
Midwifery	.....	.....	218	3,845
			559	12,047

### Hospitals.

There was no change in the available accommodation.

### Ambulance Facilities.

There was no change in 1943.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No Change.

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives a **Summary of Cases notified**, and compares 1943 with the 9 Preceding Years.

Disease.	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Diphtheria ....	59	83	46	112	108	138	117	147	131	178
Erysipelas ....	13	12	15	11	16	22	16	14	17	24
Scarlet Fever ...	97	85	61	57	41	94	43	47	62	225
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	7	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	4	7	3	1	5	3	6	5
Puerperal Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	2	2	2	6	3	4	5	1	7	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	28	18	22	27	23	20	25	13	15	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	14	13	11	25	26	17	13	9	14
Pneumonia ....	64	27	39	43	24	29	32	27	17	18
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	2	11	19	5	—	—	—	—	2	3
Dysentery ....	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ....	277	217	131	434	5	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	53	3	33	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	897	474	387	730	251	335	263	268	274	489

The next Table gives the **Age Period. etc.**, of cases notified in 1943.

Disease.	Under 1 Year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over	Total	Hospital
Diphtheria ....	—	—	2	4	1	13	8	8	20	3	—	—	59	59
Scarlet Fever....	1	1	1	8	10	60	11	3	2	—	—	—	97	65
Pneumonia ....	1	1	2	1	1	5	6	5	13	8	15	6	64	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Measles ....	22	22	40	21	36	128	3	1	3	1	—	—	277	—
Whooping Cough ....	7	12	3	2	8	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	53	—
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	1	13	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Scabies .....	1	3	3	7	7	48	51	41	57	23	35	10	286	18
Totals													855	154

## TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 Years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 „	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
15-25 „	2	8	5	2	—	4	1	—
25-35 „	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
35-45 „	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-55 „	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
55-65 „	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	15	8	6	4	8	1	—



OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At home	In Hospital				
1	6/3/43	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—
2	3/4/43	—	Yes	Yes	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

There was a reduction of 24 in the notifications as compared with the previous year, and the total is much less than the average of the nine preceding years.

The disease was present each month, February, March and December being the worst.

The total notifications were 59, 28 under 15 years, and 31 over that age. The deaths were 4 in number, all children, and they had not been immunised.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease showed an increase in notifications—from 85 to 97. The disease was generally of a mild type, and there were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were reported.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There was an increase of 10 on the previous year, and the notifications—28—is the highest number for many years.

The number of deaths—12—was the same as in 1942. All the deaths in the area had been notified.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The notifications were the same as the previous year. There was again only 1 death.

Pneumonia

There were 64 cases notified, the highest total for a number of years. 9 patients were removed to Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

2 cases were reported. Both were moved to Hospital, were 1 was found to be negative.

Measles.

There was an increase of 60 in the number of cases notified. The disease was present each month with the exception of October, but the worst months were March, April and May, when it approached epidemic form with notifications of 59, 117 and 38 respectively. This means that 77% of the year's total occurred during these 3 months.

Whooping Cough.

There was an increase of 50 in the notifications.

Influenza.

This disease was very prevalent in the early part of the year, but did not actually assume epidemic form.

Scabies.

This became notifiable as from February 19th. From then to the end of the year 286 cases were notified, but this is only a portion of the numbers treated at the Scabies Clinic. Your Sanitary Inspectors visited the homes of all cases notified, and any others in those homes found to be infected were sent for treatment. In my two Sections 392 notifications were received and 807 persons were treated at the Clinic. 18 bad cases with complications were sent for Hospital treatment from the Stanley area.

The present results at the Clinic are not as satisfactory as they were at first, This, in my opinion, is due to the lack (owing to Government restrictions) of a certain ingredient in the application used.

### LABORATORY WORK.

148 specimens were sent from 57 Diphtheria, and 91 Tuberculosis suspects. Of this number 7 Diphtheria and 9 Tuberculosis proved to be positive.

Your Council maintains an adequate supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin for distribution to medical practitioners in the area.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 66.

No action was taken in 1943 in any of the above.

### TANFIELD SECTION.

The payments made by the Public Assistance Committee both for Ordinary and Able-bodied Relief, shows an increase when compared with the figures for the previous year, an increase of £27.

The totals for 1943 were: Ordinary Relief £5,251; Able-bodied Relief £30; a total of £5,281.

For the sake of comparison I append the totals for the last 10 years:—

1943	—	—	£5,281.
1942	—	—	£4,931.
1941	—	—	£5,463.
1940	—	—	£9,540.
1939	—	—	£10,753.
1938	—	—	£9,884.
1937	—	—	£8,533.
1936	—	—	£9,436.
1935	—	—	£9,831.
1934	—	—	£9,150.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are two Nursing Associations in this Section, one in each Ward. The following is a summary of their work during 1943.

#### North Ward.

			Cases attended.	Visits paid.
Midwifery	....	...	57	880
Maternity	....	....	5	51
Medical	...	...	124	1,274
Surgical	...	...	150	1,218
			<hr/> 336	<hr/> 3,423
			<hr/>	<hr/>

#### South Ward.

Medical...	....	...	59	1,914
Surgical	....	....	130	2,413
			<hr/> 189	<hr/> 4,327
			<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Hospital Accommodation.

No change in 1942.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

Remained unchanged in 1943.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No change in 1943.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives a summary of cases notified, and compares 1943 with the 9 preceding years :

Disease	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Diphtheria ....	21	25	21	27	30	110	68	51	103	83
Erysipelas ....	7	12	5	12	4	6	4	7	10	9
Scarlet Fever ....	38	39	26	28	19	40	53	80	72	138
Enteric Fever ....	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	1	4	—	2	1	1	2	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	2	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .	10	3	8	4	6	9	3	7	3	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2	4	3	4	8	7	4	9	8
Pneumonia ....	24	13	17	19	5	8	17	12	14	18
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	2	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ....	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ....	197	119	67	292	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	121	4	25	35	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ....	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	531	234	184	427	75	185	156	163	223	266

The next table gives the Age Period, etc., for cases notified in 1943 .—

Disease.	Under 1 Year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total	Hospital
Diphtheria ...	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	6	4	—	—	—	21	21
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	4	4	9	9	6	—	4	—	—	—	38	33
Pneumonia ...	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	24	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ...	11	26	24	22	23	85	3	2	1	—	—	—	197	—
Whooping Cough ....	9	18	20	20	19	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	121	—
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Enteric Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scabies ....	2	2	1	4	2	19	13	17	27	4	13	2	106	12
Totals													520	75

## TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
25—35 „	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
35—45 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	6	4	1	—	4	1	—	1

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1	14/7/43	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—

**Diphtheria.**

The notifications showed a decrease of 4—21 as against 25.

The total comprised 11 of child age (under 15 years) and 10 above that age. Of the 11 children 6 proved to be negative, making 5 true Diphtheria cases during the year—one less than in 1942. There were no deaths.

**Scarlet Fever.**

There was a decrease of 1 in the cases reported. The disease was generally of a mild type and there were no deaths.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

2 cases were reported, but one proved to be negative.

**Enteric Fever.**

One case was reported but it proved to be negative.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

There was a big increase in the notifications of this disease. 10 cases being reported as against 3 in 1942. There were 5 deaths as compared with 4 in the previous year.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

Only 1 case was reported, and 1 other case died.

**Measles.**

Again there was an increase of cases, 197 as against 119. The disease was very prevalent in the first half of the year, all the cases except 4 being notified before July, and in September, November, and December there were no notifications. February and March were the worst months with 57 and 62 cases respectively.

**Whooping Cough.**

Again there was a big increase, 121 as compared with 4 in 1942. The disease was present each month, the worst months being February, March, July, August, September and October, with 16, 17, 23, 22, 12, and 12 cases respectively.

**LABORATORY WORK.**

54 specimens were sent from 23 Diphtheria, and 31 Tuberculosis suspects. Of this number 4 Diphtheria and 1 Tuberculosis proved to be positive.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 66.**

No action was taken in any of the above in 1943.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours faithfully,

**E. BENSON,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
STANLEY.



STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
ANNFIELD PLAIN AREA.

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**for the Year 1943.**

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June 1944.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (*Annfield Plain Section*).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report upon the Health and General Sanitary condition of the Annfield Plain Area of your District for the year 1943.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

The health, morale and general physique of the community, under the strain and mental worry associated with the war is really wonderful. There is less strain, it would seem, and anxiety, on the part of those who have their menfolk in the forces, as far as I can judge, than in the previous war. That is to the good. The faith, firmly believed in by everyone, that we are fighting in a righteous cause seems to sustain the morale and in effect the health of the community.

We must, however, be prepared to meet with some overstrain and nervous breakdown in the less robust of our people ; also for the possibility of the country being attacked by, not a human enemy, but by a more mysterious and equally dangerous destroyer of both physique and morale, I mean the *germ* or *germs* that produce dangerous diseases.

Influenza and small pox were dangerous rivals in attacking the community after the last war. The same may occur sooner or later in the track of this war. So we must always be on the qui-vive.

**Cost of Relief.**

Statement of Relief disbursed in the Annfield Plain Area for:—

		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Ordinary .....	.....	£20,600/12/0	£13,444/13/1	£11,855/11/3	£9,762/19/3	£8,867/7/6
Unemployed .....	.....	£142/17/0	£168/3/2	£89/12/0	£107/3/3	£56/0/6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£20,743/9/0	£13,612/16/3	£11,945/3/3	£9,870/2/6	£8,923/8/0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The amount of Relief disbursed in a year gives one the thought of the social and industrial condition of the District, and it is gratifying to see that last year's figures are lower than in the previous year. There is at present employment for any or all who are physically employable and advantage should be taken of the prosperity of the country while it continues.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

Causes of Death.										Males.	Females.
	All Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	77
1	Meningococcal meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
2	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
3	Other tubercular diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
4	Cancer, malignant disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
5	Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
6	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10
7	Heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11
8	Arterio-sclerosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
9	Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
10	Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
11	Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—
12	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 12 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
13	Acute and chronic nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
14	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
15	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	—
16	Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
17	Other deaths from violence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	—
18	Other defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
19	Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
20	Senility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7

										Annfield Plain Area.	
Birth-rate										13.6	
Death-rate										10.9	
Zymotic death-rate										0.06	
Small Pox										nil.	
Scarlet Fever										nil.	
Diphtheria										nil.	
Enteric Fever										nil.	
Measles										nil.	
Whooping Cough										nil.	
Diarrhœa (under 2)										0.06	
Phthisis, death-rate										0.46	
Influenza										nil.	
Acute Respiratory diseases										0.80	
Infantile Mortality-rate										49	
Maternal Mortality-rate										nil.	

Birth rate for England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.5
Death rate for England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.1
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

The Death-rate is satisfactory as compared with the average for the country, but the Birth-rate is much lower.

41 of the above 164 died in various institutions outside the District.

Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	Males	108	Females	96	Total	204	Birth-rate per 1000 of estimated resident population
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	87	„	77	„	164	
Infant deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	6	„	4	„	10	
Deaths from Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	12	„	9	„	24	13.6
„ „ Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	0	„	0	„	nil	Death-rate per 1000 of estimated resident population
„ „ Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	0	„	0	„	nil	
„ „ Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	„	0	„	0	„	nil	
											10.9

*Vide* page 1 for Statistics *re* the whole area including Live and Still-births, etc.  
The resident population is estimated at 15,000.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR, 1943.

Disease						Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	0
Enteric	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	0	0
Pertussis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	0	0
Puerperal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0	10
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	0
Total						352	101	11

Nine cases of *Cerebral Spinal Fever* were notified, but *four* were on observation and bacteriological tests found to be *negative*.

*Two* of the *Diphtheria* cases were bacteriologically *negative*, so also was the *Enteric* case.

The *positive* cases of *Cerebral Spinal Fever* were *five* ; *Diphtheria* *thirty-one* ; *Enteric* *nil*.

The *Measles* and *Pertussis* epidemic fortunately subsided without any fatal cases occurring, or leaving any untoward effects on those ill.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1943.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	.....
35	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
45	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	2	5	9	2	4	0	0
	6		14		6		0	

The nearest dispensary is situated in Stanley, and many patients attend there. Many patients also accept Sanatorium treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL CASES UNDER ALL GROUPS, 1943.

Disease.	Total	Under 1 year	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Enteric .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria .....	33	—	3	3	2	4	5	9	5	2	—	—
Erysipelas .....	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Pneumonia .....	24	—	3	—	1	—	3	2	2	3	2	8
Scarlet Fever .....	61	24	8	5	7	9	22	3	4	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	9	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—
Measles .....	163	17	39	24	22	33	24	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	55	5	10	12	5	7	15	1	—	—	—	—
Total .....	352	25	63	44	38	56	71	19	12	14	2	8

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives particulars of the specimens sent in by medical practitioners in the district for examination during the year, in accordance with the arrangement made between the County Council and the Durham College of Medicine.

	Number of Specimens Submitted	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive
Enteric .....	2	0	2	0
Diphtheria .....	13	1	12	0
Phthisis (sputum) .....	34	4	30	0
Totals .....	49	5	44	0

Bacteriological examination of blood, sputum and excretions of patients is of the greatest value in clearing up the diagnosis of doubtful cases of certain infectious diseases.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is issued to the practitioners in the District.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED PER MONTH FOR 1943.

	Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Cer. Spinal Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Scabies	Total
January .....	4	0	0	5	1	0	2	3	1	6	0	22
February .....	3	0	0	14	2	0	1	3	2	1	23	49
March .....	31	0	0	6	6	1	3	3	1	3	9	63
April .....	79	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	90
May .....	22	0	0	4	5	0	0	2	4	1	6	44
June .....	10	0	0	6	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	30
July .....	10	0	0	9	3	0	0	1	27	3	11	64
August .....	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	4	0	5	15
September .....	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	3	6	2	23	45
October .....	1	1	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	2	14	28
November .....	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	12
December .....	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	6	15
Total .....	163	1	1	61	33	5	9	20	55	24	105	477

## SCABIES.

A fortnightly *clinic* is held for the treatment of Scabies, and since it has become a notifiable disease, 105 were notified. Many, however, come to the clinic who have not been formally notified for diagnosis and treatment.



**IMMUNISATION.**

The advantages of Immunisation against Diphtheria is now quite recognised in the community, and mothers take advantage of the privilege of having their children done free from any expense.

During the year 103 under 5 years have been done, and 25 up to 15 years have had the two injections completed.

Of the 31 cases of Diphtheria notified and found to be positive, 7 were under 5 years, 17 under 15 years, and 7 were adults.

Since the introduction of immunisation the number of Diphtheria notifications have decreased to a great degree, and return cases are very rare.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. MORISON, D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1943.

STAFF.

Chief Sanitary Inspector .....	K. Elliott, M.S.I.A., C.R.SAN.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.
District Inspectors .....	S. L. Hetherington, M.S.I.A., C.R.SAN.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.
	J. Walker, M.S.I.A., C.R.SAN.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

I herewith submit the Annual Report for work done in the Sanitary Department during the Year :

HOUSING ACTS.

**Repairs and Improvements :** Although materials have been available in limited quantities, it has not been possible to carry out repairs to property owing to the shortage of the necessary labour.

**Slum Clearance :** All building programmes have unfortunately been abandoned during the war with the result that certain houses scheduled for demolition have become uninhabitable. The tenants have been re-housed where possible in Council houses and otherwise in private dwellings.

**Overcrowding :** There is still considerable overcrowding in the area and the position has been aggravated by the influx of evacuees from blitzed towns and also, by the compulsory return of miners to local collieries.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

The following is a summary of notices served under the various headings :—

	No. of Nuisances or defects dealt with by Informal Notices.	No. of Nuisances or defects dealt with by Formal Notices by Order of the Council.	No. of Nuisances or defects abated or remedied after service of Notices.
Dwelling-houses :			
Foul conditions .....	10	—	10
Structural defects .....	468	15	370
Lodging houses .....	1	—	1
Dairies and Milkshops .....	4	—	4
Ashpits and privies .....	48	—	48
Deposits of Refuse and Manure .....	2	—	2
Water-closets .....	62	—	61
Defective yard paving .....	3	—	2
House Drainage :			
Defective Traps .....	27	—	27
Other Faults .....	59	—	57
Water supply .....	11	—	11
Animals improperly kept— .....	2	—	2
Other Nuisances .....	9	—	9
Ashbins .....	134	—	132
Totals .....	840	15	736



## ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, 1943.

Housing Defects	—Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384
	—Re-Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645
	—Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	—Foul Conditions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202
Slaughter Houses		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485
Foodstuffs		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Factories and Workshops		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Drainage		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Water-closets		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Privy Conversions		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ashpits		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Water Supply		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Offensive Trades		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deposits of Refuse		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Animals Improperly Kept		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lodging Houses		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Miscellaneous		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Infectious Diseases		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321
Scabies		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505
TOTAL OF INSPECTIONS								3,209

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

During the year 6 privies were converted into water-closets.

The number of privies converted into water-closets since 1931 is as follows :—

1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	
1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	
1933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,664	(Includes Scheme for 1,460).
1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	
1935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	
1936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	
1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	
1938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	
1939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	(Part Scheme for 1,295.)
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
TOTAL						3,225	

The following are the types of conveniences in the area :—

Water-closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,935
Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406
Dry Ashpits	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,915
Ashbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,539

The general scheme for the conversion of privies has been abandoned until after the war.

## REFUSE COLLECTION.

House refuse is collected from 6,321 ashpits weekly, and 6,539 ashbins twice weekly, together with trade refuse from 108 shops, etc., necessitating a total of 19,615 visits each week.

The estimated amount of refuse is approximately 40,000 tons per annum.

The refuse is abnormally heavy and peculiar to a colliery district where the coal, supplied free to the miners, besides being small and dusty contains a certain amount of stone.

The refuse has to be transported over steep gradients and each vehicle, with a capacity of 8 cubic yards, contains at least 3 tons nett of refuse, which represents the contents from an average of 40 ashpits or correspondingly 80 ashbins.

The total annual cost of collection and disposal for the year was £12,500. The weighty refuse gives a low rate of 5/11d. per ton and an equivalent rate in the pound of 18d. The average weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day is 43 cwts., and the nett cost per 1,000 population is £250.

## SALVAGE.

House to house collection is carried out each week when collecting house refuse by the use of trailers fitted to each refuse vehicle.

Frequent canvas is undertaken by the Salvage Stewards appointed in each district.

The following articles of salvage were collected and sold during the year :—

151 Tons .....	.....	Paper.
49 Tons .....	.....	Metals
12 Tons .....	.....	Rubber.
80 Cwt. ....	.....	Rags.
100 Cwt. ....	.....	Bones.
103 Gross	.....	Jars.
30 Tons	.....	Pig Swill

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

There is one Common Lodging House situated at Flint Hill, Dipton, which is regularly inspected.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 14 Council and 23 private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. The Council houses were disinfested by the Local Authority and the private houses by the occupiers.

The method of disinfestation was by spraying with insecticides followed by fumigation. Where necessary the infested woodwork—such as picture-rails and skirting boards—was removed and destroyed. The occupiers were then instructed to thoroughly cleanse the houses by washing down with soap and water. Frequent inspections were made and advice given to the occupiers until the premises were found to be free from vermin.

## SCABIES.

A scheme for the treatment of Scabies was commenced in April, 1942, and a Clinic was established at the A.R.P. Civil Cleansing Centre at which baths were provided.

The local general practitioners were invited to co-operate in the scheme by sending to the clinic any cases which had not satisfactory means of home treatment.

All known cases were visited for possible contacts and arrangements made for examination at the clinic by the Council's Medical Officers of Health.

All cases diagnosed for local treatment received baths and then treated with Benzol Benzoate on two successive days. This treatment proved very effective and very few return cases were reported—any bad cases were sent for hospital treatment—1,514 persons received treatment up to the end of December, 1943.

It was realized that the disease was still very widespread and that notification was necessary in order that the Council would be aware of all existing cases.

The Council applied for and received approval from the Ministry of Health to make an Order applying the provisions of Part V of the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into force on the 19th February, 1943.

## MILK SUPPLY.

The following were on the Register at the end of the year :—

49 Cowkeepers.
85 Dairies.
84 Retail Purveyors of Milk.
1 Pasteurised (Licence).
14 Accredited Producers.
51 Retail Purveyors of Milk (Bottled).

All the Cowsheds and Dairies were frequently inspected. The general hygiene in the byres and dairies was well maintained during the year.



## MILK SAMPLES.

77 Samples of Ordinary Milk and 13 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for bacteriological examination.

44 Samples of Ordinary Milk and 13 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were found to be unsatisfactory.

33 Samples of Ordinary Milk were found to be unsatisfactory—7 of these were from locally produced milk, 2 from milk produced in an adjoining district and 24 were from bulk accommodation supplies delivered to the local pasteurisation dairy for heat treatment.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Owing to the war, the slaughter of food animals is done at a central depot outside the district and the meat is brought into three Distribution Depots and inspected prior to allocation to the butchers.

In addition, 223 Pigs were slaughtered in the district by pig keepers, under special permit from the Ministry of Food.

During the year the following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :—

86 lbs. Sausage.	3 tins Ox Tongue.	4 tins Hot Pot.
100 lbs. Minced Meat.	3 tins Pork Loaf.	1 tin of Canned Ham Loaf.
691 lbs. Beef.	66 tins Corned Beef.	44 tins Prem.
2—40 lbs. Hams.	5 tins Prepared Meat.	13 tins Meat Roll.
47½ lbs. Bacon.	6 tins Brisket Beef.	1 tin of Beef Hash.
6 oz. Lard.	9 tins Corned Mutton.	4 tins Lambs' Tongues.
16 lbs. Tea.	8 tins Beef Loaf.	1 tin of Tongue.
140 lbs. Onions.	1 tin of Mor.	1 tin of Dried Beef.
350 lbs. Egg Powder.	1 tin Pressed Beef.	1 tin of Stewed Steak.
13½ lbs. Kippers.	1 tin of Sild.	1 tin of Treet.
21 lbs. Ground Rice.	3 jars Paste.	7 tins Army Rations.
5 st. Beans.	11 tins Chicken & Ham Paste.	22 Cartons of Paste.
Salt.	1 tin of Pudding.	40 tins Soup.
25 lbs. Prunes.	1 tin of Spaghetti.	10 tins Carrots.
3 Pigs' Livers.	2 tins Beetroot.	3 tins Vegetables in Gravy.
54 Tins Sausage Meat.	5 tins Steak & Vegetables.	2 tins Mixed Vegetables.
84 tins Chopped Ham.	10 tins Prepared Meals.	1 bottle Chutney.
207 lbs. English Beef.	2 jars Piccalilli.	1 tin of Mixed Pickles.
16 lbs. Imported Meat.	1 tin of Sliced Beans.	40 tins Baked Beans.
1,411½ lbs. Sugar.	56 tins Peas.	58 tins Beans.
2—30 lbs. Shoulders.	5 tins Braised Beans.	24 tins Beans in Brine.
11 lbs. Margarine.	1 jar Marmalade.	27 tins Beans in Tomato.
37 lbs. Butter.	4 jars Jam.	9 tins Jam.
81 lbs. Cheese.	2 tins Cherries.	2 tins Damsons.
269 Eggs	5 tins Rhubarb.	14 tins Prunes.
11 st. Fish.	5 tins Apples.	7 tins Pineapple.
5st. Barley.	3 tins Peaches.	8 tins Grapefruit.
8 lbs. Rice.	9 tins Tomatoes.	51 tins Plums.
7 lbs. Peas.	1 tin of Pears.	1 tin of Fruit Salad.
25 lbs. Raisins.	116 tins Salmon.	303 tins of Milk.
5 Pigs' Heads.	4 tins Fish Roll.	21 tins Sardines.
1 Pig's Pluck.	76 tins Pilchards.	5 tins Herrings.
1 tin of Snack.	1 tin Mackerel.	1 tin of Crawfish.
101 tins Pork Luncheon Meat.	7½ lbs. Cooked Brisket Beef.	1 packet of Oats.
30 tins Casserole Steak.		

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks for the consideration and support of the Council and members of the Staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

K. ELLIOTT,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.





